	Name of the project State/capacity	Latest comissioning schedule
1.	Karbi Langpi Assam/2×50 MW	2001-2002
2.	Dhansiri Assam/5×3×1.33 MW	2001-2002
3.	Likim-Ro Nagaland/5×8 MW	2000-2001
4.	Ranganadi Arunachal Pradesh/ 3×135 MW	2000—2001
5.	Doyang Nagaland/3×25 MW	1998—2000

(d) Gas-Based CCGT at Amguri (Distt. Sibsagar)

The project sanctioned in State Sector was posed for execution in Private Setor. However, as informed by ASEB, it is likely to be executed by NTPC in central sector. Subsequently in a meeting held in C.E.A., it was informed by NTPC that the supply of gas for the above project is presently not available. The final decision regarding executing agency is yet to be taken.

New Power Policy

271. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced the Mega Power Projects policy which stipulates that cities with population of more than one million will receive power from power Trading Corporation (PTC) only if their distribution is privatised; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new power policy announced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Government has recently recast the policy on development of mega power projects. According to the revised policy, certain project sites, both in the Public as well of Private sector have been identified for setting up such mega projects which would cater to the power needs of more than one state. The Standing Independent Group constituted by the Government would initially be the apex body to oversee the implementation of the mega private power projects. The principles of competitive bidding would be adhered to as far as possible, while obtaining tariff offers for private sector mega projects.

The policy also provides for setting up of a Power Trading Company (PTC), which would purchase power from the identified private projects and sell it to the identified State Electricity Boards, PTC may also, if feasible, supply power directly to a 'cluster', like licensees and industrial establishments. One of the conditions is that the beneficiary states would have to privatise distribution in the cities having a population of more than one million.

Shortfall in Hydro Power Generation

272. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of Hydro Power is continuously falling;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall of the hydro power; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the hydro power production?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The share of hydro power in the total installed capacity of the country rose upto 50.62% in 1963 and thereafter experienced a steady decline and accounts for only 24.8% of the total installed capacity as on 31.3.1998.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall of hydro share are emphasis on Thermal/ Gas based projects due to longer gestation of hydro projects, problems due to large scale resettlement and rehabilitation of people, geological and hydrological risks associated with the construction of hydel projects, problems involving evacuation of bulk power supply since these are located in the remote areas, dearth of good contractors, Inter-State issues affecting some hydel projects and lack of adequate financial resources to implement projects.

(c) Government has taken several measures for accelerating the growth of hydro power development. These include higher budgetary support to Central Public Sector Undertakings like National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC), advance action for new hydel projects, liberalised policy to attract private sector participation and action plan for hydro power development in North Eastern Region.

Government of India has announced a Policy on Hydro Power Development in August 1998 in order to accelerate the pace of hydro power development. The policy envisages the following measures for this purpose:—

(i) Providing adequate funds in the Central/State Government budget and organising supplementary funding through Power Finance Corporation.

(ii) entrusting basin wise development to Central Hydel Public Sector Corporations.

(iii) Funding support for Survey and Investigations.

(iv) Eastablishing of Power Development Fund.

(v) Providing a differential pricing for peaking power to facilitate greater investment in hydel projects which have the capability to supply peaking power in a cost effective manner.

(vi) Providing an institutional mechanism for dealing with geological risks.

(vii) Utilising the joint venture frame work for promoting hydel projects.

(viii) Simplification of procedures relating to transfer of clearances from State Government to Central Public Sector Undertakings and State Government to private sector.

(ix) Enhancing the ceiling limits for techno-economic clearance by CEA in respect of projects promoted on the MOU route.

(x) Transfer of work relating to the development of small hydel projects upto 25 MW capacity from Ministry of Power to Ministry of Non-conventional energy Sources and providing a suitable incentive package.

Setting up of Power Projects during 9th Five Year Plan

273. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major, medium and minor power projects proposed to be set up in the country during Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the break-up thereof, state-wise and capacity thereof; and

(c) the location thereof and the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (c) State-wise and project wise details of the power projects, along with their capacity, proposed to be set up during the Ninth Five Year Plan are Annexed. [*See* Appendix 185, Annexure No. 8]

Private participation in Power Sector

274. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state: